

## WEEKLY COURIER.

C. DOANE, Publisher.

JASPER, INDIANA

## CALENDAR.

JANUARY.							FEBRUARY.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30					

MARCH.							APRIL.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30					

MAY.							JUNE.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30					

JULY.							AUGUST.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30					

SEPTEMBER.							OCTOBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30					

NOVEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30					

## ASTRONOMICAL—1876.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The following are the principal astronomical phenomena of the year 1876. The times given are Chicago mean time, and the appearance is that presented to an observer in this city, unless otherwise stated:

## SUNDAYS IN 1876.

Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.	July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27.	Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27.
March 5, 12, 19, 26.	Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.
April 3, 10, 17, 24.	Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24.
May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.	Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
June 4, 11, 18, 25.	Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25.

The year will contain 366 days, of which 53 will be Sundays. April 9 (marked with an \*) will be Easter Sunday, being the first Sunday following the passage of the sun through the vernal equinox.

## THE MOON.

Month.	Full Moon.	New Moon.
January.....	11 02 a.m.	26 51 a.m.
February.....	9 11 a.m.	25 03 a.m.
March.....	10 02 a.m.	25 21 p.m.
April.....	8 48 a.m.	24 13 a.m.
May.....	8 43 a.m.	23 05 a.m.
June.....	6 47 a.m.	21 05 p.m.
July.....	6 47 a.m.	19 05 p.m.
August.....	5 07 a.m.	17 05 p.m.
September.....	3 22 a.m.	15 05 p.m.
October.....	3 05 a.m.	13 05 p.m.
November.....	1 04 a.m.	11 05 p.m.
December.....	1 05 a.m.	9 05 p.m.

## THE SEASONS.

Earth in Perihelion.....	Jan. 2.....4h. 50 p.m.
Vernal Equinox.....	March 20.....9h. 20 a.m.
Summer Solstice.....	June 20.....8h. 41 p.m.
Earth in Aphelion.....	July 1.....9h. 31 a.m.
Autumnal Equinox.....	Sept. 23.....10h. 12 a.m.
Winter Solstice.....	Dec. 21.....4h. 30 a.m.
Earth in Perihelion.....	Dec. 31.....4h. 10 p.m.

## ECLIPSES.

There will be four eclipses in 1876—two of each luminary.

1. A partial eclipse of the moon in the night following March 9; visible from every part of the United States and Canada, if weather permit. The following are the times of the phases as seen from Chicago:

Moon enters shadow.....	10h. 7m. p.m.
Moon enters shadow.....	11h. 31m. p.m.
Opposition in right ascension.....	11h. 40m. p.m.
Middle of eclipse.....	12h. 30m. p.m.
Moon leaves shadow.....	1h. 31m. a.m.
Moon leaves shadow.....	2h. 53m. a.m.

At the middle of the eclipse, 0.3 of the moon's diameter will be in the shadow.

2. An annular eclipse of the sun, March 25. The annular phase will be visible on this continent only at places very near a line from Vancouver's Island to the northwest shore of Hudson's Bay. It will be visible, as a partial eclipse, from all parts of the United States and Canada outside that limit, except in Florida. The phase will be greatest in Chicago a few minutes before 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

3. A partial eclipse of the moon at 7:30 p.m. of Sept. 8, not visible on this continent.

4. A total eclipse of the sun at half past 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Sept. 17, not visible to any part of the American Continent. The sun will rise eclipsed to the eastern half of Australia, and the phenomenon will be visible from a large part of the South Pacific and Antarctic Oceans; the limit of the partial phase passing very near the South Pole.

## THE PLANETS.

**Mercury.**—The following are the greatest elongations of Mercury from the sun. For one or two days after these dates he will be visible, as a small disc like burnished silver.

In the west, after sunset, Jan. 28, 18 deg. 25 min.; May 21, 22 deg. 34 min.; Sept. 17, 26 deg. 27 min.

In the east, before sunrise, March 10, 27 deg. 31 min.; July 8, 29 deg. 59 min.; Oct. 28, 18 deg. 37 min.

Just after sunset, Jan. 28, Mercury will be only 1.5 deg. north from Saturn; both being easily visible in the twilight, if the atmosphere be clear. On the morning of March 18, Mercury will be again in conjunction with Saturn, the lesser planet being only 0.4 deg. south from the greater. Sept. 19, a little before sunset, the moon will pass between us and Mercury.

**Venus.**—Will be an evening star till July 14, and rise before the sun during the remainder of the year. In the evening of Jan. 16, she will be less than half a degree south from Saturn, both being a little east from the star Delta in Capricornus. In the evening of March 28, she will be 1.4 degrees north from Mars. Her greatest elongation east

(45 deg. 32 min.) will occur in the evening of May 4, when she will be just north from the bright stars in the foot of Gemini, and very near the position occupied by Uranus when that planet was discovered by Herschel. June 21, she will be stationary between Pollux and Procyon. In the evening of July 5, she will pass 4.5 degrees south from Mars, both being nearly in line between Pollux and Procyon. July 14 is the date of her inferior conjunction with the sun. Aug. 4 she will be stationary, near Gamma (Alhena), in Gemini. Aug. 20 she will be at her greatest brilliancy, a little west of a line from Pollux to Procyon. Sept. 23 she will be at her greatest western elongation (46 deg. 8 min.) and in the head of Leo. Oct. 2, at 2.2 m., she will be 1 deg. 30 min. south from Uranus, both being 4 deg. west from Regulus; and Nov. 28, she will be 1 deg. 15 min. north from Mars, both being 8 deg. east from Arctus.

**Mars.**—Will be an evening star till Aug. 12, the date of his conjunction with the sun, when both will be in conjunction with Uranus, and nearly in opposition to Saturn. He will rise before the sun for the remainder of the year. During January and February he will be among the stars in the Fishes (Pisces). March 1, between El Rischea and Hamal. April 7, just south from the Pleiades. April 24, he will pass 6.5 degrees south from Aldebaran. May 11, about 4.5 degrees south from El Nath (Beta Tauri). July 23, south 5.4 degrees from Pollux. Aug. 23, north 1 degree from Regulus. Oct. 5, south 12 degrees from Denebola. Nov. 11, north 33.5 degrees from Arctus; and Dec. 19, north 25 minutes from Alpha in Libra.

**Jupiter.**—Will be a morning star till May 17, the date of his opposition to the sun, and an evening star from that date till Dec. 4, when he will be in conjunction with the sun and Mercury. He will be in the head of Scorpio nearly all the year, and a very interesting object in the evening sky during the summer and autumn months. At 1 o'clock in the morning of Feb. 28 he will pass just below Beta in Scorpio, the distance between the edge of the planet and the star being only four seconds of arc, or one-ninth part of the apparent diameter of Jupiter. In the morning of April 5 he will retrograde past the same star, being about four minutes of arc above it. July 19 he will be stationary in Libra.

**Saturn.**—Will set after the sun till Feb. 17, the date of conjunction. From that time he will rise before the sun till Aug. 27, when he will be on the meridian at midnight; and will be an evening star during the last four months of the year, being among the stars of Aquarius. The moon will pass directly between the earth and Saturn three times during the year, viz.: Aug. 6—10 o'clock p.m.; Sept. 3—2 o'clock a.m.; and Sept. 30—5:40 a.m. The two first will be visible from Chicago, weather permitting. The rings of Saturn are rapidly closing up. In June the apparent length of the ellipse will be to the apparent breadth nearly as 10 to 1.

**Uranus.**—Will be on the meridian at midnight of Feb. 6, and in conjunction with the sun Aug. 12. He will be just visible to the naked eye on fine evenings. In the spring and early summer months, just under the first stars in the head of Leo.

**Neptune.**—Will be on the meridian at midnight Oct. 29. His right ascension at that date will be 2 hours 9 minutes, and north declination 11 degrees 6 minutes—nearly on a line from Hamal to Menkar. He cannot be seen except through the telescope.

## OCCULTATIONS.

Feb. 3, from 8:40 p.m. to about 11:30 p.m., the moon being near her first quarter, will pass over the Pleiades, occulting in succession all the prominent members of the group except one. She will again pass through the Pleiades Nov. 2, from 11 to 11:20 in the evening, occulting three of the six that are ordinarily visible.

Feb. 17, about 4:40 a.m., the moon will occult a star of the third magnitude, known as Pi, in Scorpio.

Aug. 6, at 9:50 p.m., the moon being near the full, will occult the planet Saturn; and again at 2 o'clock in the morning of Sept. 8.

Dec. 4, at 10 p.m., the moon will occult Gamma in Cancer, of the fourth magnitude.

## Kerosene—How to Use It.

A cotemporary says that "of every hundred dollars lost by fire not more than 20 per cent. can be said to have been lost by accident—that is, by causes against which ordinary care is not an efficient defense; that 80 per cent. is occasioned by incendiarism and design, and the remaining 50 per cent. by sheer carelessness."

For no small share of the latter we believe that the demon, Kerosene, is responsible. It is used in almost every house where gas is not convenient or attainable, and usually with so little care that the wonder is, not that there are so many accidents, but that there are so few. People keep it in jugs, bottles and rickety cans, in all sorts of dangerous places, where an inadvertent tip may cause an explosion. They kindle fires with it, fill their lamps at night or over the stove, and generally use it as if it was as safe as tallow, instead of being, as it really is, only less dangerous than nitro-glycerine and gunpowder. Familiarity has bred contempt for its dangerous qualities. A person of ordinary discretion could not be induced to blow into the muzzle of a gun to ascertain if it is loaded. Certainly no timid woman could be prevailed upon to do so, yet she will cheerfully blow down the chimney of a kerosene lamp at the imminent risk of her own life and that of her family. The practice is not only immediately dangerous to life, but the fumes given off by the protruding wick fill the room with a gas of highly deleterious quality.

Where kerosene is used these precautions are indispensable: Use lamps with chimneys—the taller the better. Always keep a supply on hand, in case of breakage. Fill and clean the lamps in the morning. Keep the body of the lamp nearly full of candle wick. Trim off all the charred portion of the wick. On retiring set the lamp where there is a draft out of the room, and turn down the wick until the charred part, which is slightly enlarged, fills the tube, and so prevents evaporation. Avoid always, if possible, carrying lamps from one portion of the house to another while lighted. "So may your days be long in the land."

**Curing Chilblains.**—Dissolve a piece of borax the size of a large hickory nut in 2 quarts of hot water. Bathe or soak the feet with the water as warm as possible; dry without wiping.

## GRANT AND THE WHISKY RING.

The Indictment of Babcock and the Hamilton of Henderson—Various Press Comments.

"SOME GUILTY SHALL ESCAPE."

["Carl Reed," in St. Louis Times.]

At midnight, in his guarded tent, Ulysses dreamed about the hour when he, our third-term President, should taste unbounded power; In dreams a servile horde of men Had nominated him again. In dreams, with mouth as open, He crushed the mighty Whisky Ring. And on its ruins rose a king. And still heard Bristow sweetly sing, "None guilty shall escape!"

Then westward, in the State of Pukes, Did Bristow range his juries well: All firm of front and fierce of look, And very keen of smell. The whisky thieves before them stood, And Bristow's juries drank their blood. And hung their walls with erape; Still flashed the word from Washington. When any doughty deed was done, "None guilty shall escape!"

But juries passed on—Ulysses woke: No time for dreaming then; At his own house the blow was struck, Aimed at his faithful men. He woke to see them falling fast, Like leaves before the autumn blast. While some in flattened shape Beneath avenging law lay prone. Then came the cry from Washington, "Some guilty may escape!"

Ulysses mounts his charger now, And fast he rides afield; Before him every head must bow, And every arm must yield. What matters justice, truth or right? Shall he not save, in law's despite, From such a furious rape. The friends who sat with him on high? Then loud and louder swelled the cry, "One, guilty, shall escape!"

Oh, it is grand to press the law, And all its blood-hounds-urge; But hard to feel the halter draw, Or taste, ourselves, the scourge. So come what may, or come what must, Our friends shall never bite the dust. Beneath avenging grape: But we will slaughter Henderson. While swells the cry from Washington, "One, guilty, shall escape!"

## THE DISMISSAL OF GEN. HENDERSON.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

The behavior of President Grant in the Babcock case may, with a slight stretch of charity, be regarded as a blunder; a bad blunder, indeed, yet not entirely unexcusable of some tolerably satisfactory explanation. But his treatment of Gen. Henderson puts him beyond the reach of charity; for it is a crime, not a blunder.

When the whisky cases came to trial in this city, the United States District Attorney, appreciating the vast importance of the issues involved, requested additional legal assistance. The Government assigned Gen. Henderson to the task. He did not seek it, he did not even desire it; but it was thrust upon him, and recognizing his duty as a citizen and as a lawyer, he accepted it. Once enlisted in the work, he performed it as all such work should be performed—thoroughly and well. He had no friends to reward and no enemies to punish; but as the representative of the people in their struggle with a monster ring of thieves and corruptionists, he fought the people's fight with all the energy in him. He did no more than his duty, but there are not many men who have the stuff to do as nobly as he did. We do not hesitate to say that his speech on the trial of Avery was one of the finest efforts ever made at the American bar. It not only carried conviction to the minds of all who listened, but stamped Gen. Henderson as a forensic orator of the first class. In that speech these words were used:

What right had Babcock to go to Douglas to induce him to withdraw his agents? Douglas was placed in his position to see that the revenue laws of the Government were properly enforced. What business, then, had Douglas with him? When an official goes into office, he should be free and independent of all influences except that of law, and if he recognizes any other master, then this Government is tumbling down. What right has the President to interfere with Commissioner Douglas in the proper discharge of his duties, or with the Treasurer? None; and Douglas showed a lamentable weakness of character when he listened to Babcock's dictates. He should either have insisted that his orders, as they existed, be carried out, or should have resigned his office. Now, why did Douglas bend his supple hinges of the knee and permit any interference by the President? This was Douglas's own business, and he stood responsible for it under his official oath. He was bound to listen to no dictation from the President, Babcock, or any other officer, and it was his duty to see that that order was carried out, or to resign. Would that we had officials who possessed more of that sterner stuff of which the office-holders of olden times were made. Why do they not leave their office when they cannot remain there honorably? Is it to continue that because a man holds an office at the hands of another he is to be a bonded slave?

And for these words Gen. Henderson is informed that "the Government has no longer any need of his services." For "the Government" read "the President," and the contemptible business will be considerably more intelligible. The Government has very great need of his services; but the President, as we can easily understand, desires to dispense with them as soon as possible. But since when did it become an offense in the eyes of executive majesty to denounce illegal interference with the functions of the servants of the people? Since when has it become an unpardonable sin for counsel engaged in prosecuting a criminal to speak of the agencies which that criminal employed as they deserve? Since when has it been an inexcusable violation of official etiquette to say that a Commissioner of Internal Revenue has no right to run to the White House for instructions? Since when has it been a grave misdemeanor for a legal champion of the Government to present facts necessary for the success of the Government's cause? Since when has it been a species of treason for an American citizen to look with undazzled eyes at the President, and tell

with unfaltering tongue the truth concerning him and his?

Gen. Henderson has been made the victim of a meanness unmatched in Presidential history, but he can afford to stand on and by his record. The people, in whose behalf he has earned this visitation of Presidential wrath, will vindicate him in their own time and in their own way. And the President may find that in thus depriving the prosecution of a powerful reinforcement at the very time his Private Secretary has a direct personal interest in having the prosecution as weak as possible, he has not only injured the Secretary's prospects, but given a final kick to his own already vanishing reputation.

## THE INDICTMENT OF GENERAL BABCOCK.

[From the New York Sun.]

The indictment of Gen. Babcock is all the more significant, in view of the official telegram, jointly signed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General, and sent from Washington to the United States District-Attorney at St. Louis, on the 2d inst., "directing him to use every effort to prevent the implication of any innocent person in the conspiracy to defraud the Government, but to spare no one who is guilty."

It is fair to presume that the District-Attorney obeyed this order from his official superiors, and used every effort to prevent the implication of any innocent person; and yet, it seems, he did not prevent the implication of Babcock.

We have now the extraordinary spectacle of the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department at Washington convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government, and awaiting sentence to the penitentiary, and the military secretary and most confidential companion and friend of the President of the United States under indictment, in the same court, for being concerned in the same conspiracy; while several other public officers, less important, but of no mean grade, have pleaded guilty to indictments for being implicated in the same fraudulent conspiracy.

Then we have the still more remarkable fact that the leading counsel for the Government, in his address to the jury, on the trial of the Chief Clerk of the Treasury, denounced not only the military secretary, Gen. Babcock, who is now indicted, but the President himself, for complicity in the frauds upon the Government of which he is the official head! Verily, strange things have come to pass!

One lesson of wisdom which may properly be derived from the escape of Tweed, is to keep a sharp eye on Babcock!

## "GRANT'S MAN BABCOCK."

[From the Chicago Times.]

The testimony given upon the trial of the man Avery, on Monday, leaves no longer any possible room for doubt that among the guilty men—aye, among the most guilty of all the Whisky Ring thieves—stands the presidential duplicate, the disgusting parasite, O. E. Babcock, one of Mr. Grant's numerous able-bodied assistants in the executive office. The proof establishes beyond the possibility of cavil, that in all his diurnal journeyings around the globe, during the last three or four years, the orb of light has not looked down upon three greater knaves or more unmitigated scoundrels than Babcock, McDonald and Joyce. As the probe of discovery goes toward the bottom of this monstrous official infamy, the President's own man, Babcock, rises reeking to the surface as the dirtiest, foulest and deepest-dyed villain of the lot. Safely domiciled in the White House, having supervision of the royal bed-chamber, and possessing the unlimited confidence of its occupant, the parasite Babcock was the grand man of the Ring. Were his co-partners in the robbery of the revenue at St. Louis menaced by his plans at the Treasury Department for the detection of their felonious operations, through Babcock they received timely warning, and to Babcock they appealed not in vain to "make D." (the Revenue Commissioner) "call off his scandal hounds," the detectives. Did the Commissioner, foiled in every movement against the revenue thieves by the conspirator in the White House, propose to transfer the local Supervisors to different districts, it was Babcock who said: "A great pressure will be brought to bear on the President which will induce him to recall the order." As Babcock said it would be so it was. The "pressure on the President" to recall an order which exposed the thieves to the danger of discovery came from the thieves themselves, and their "pals"—from McDonald, of Missouri, from Munn, of Illinois; from the virtuous Joyce, and the pious John A. Logan; from the President's parasite Babcock. And the great and good man Grant did as his parasite Babcock the revenue thief said he would do. Uttering the "stern admonition" (the adjective to be understood in the sense of *posterior*) "Let no guilty man escape!" Babcock's man Grant recalled the Commissioner's order changing the Supervisors, and thus let the whole guilty gang escape. The evidence shows the man Babcock to have been that most efficient member of the ring who wielded "the power behind the